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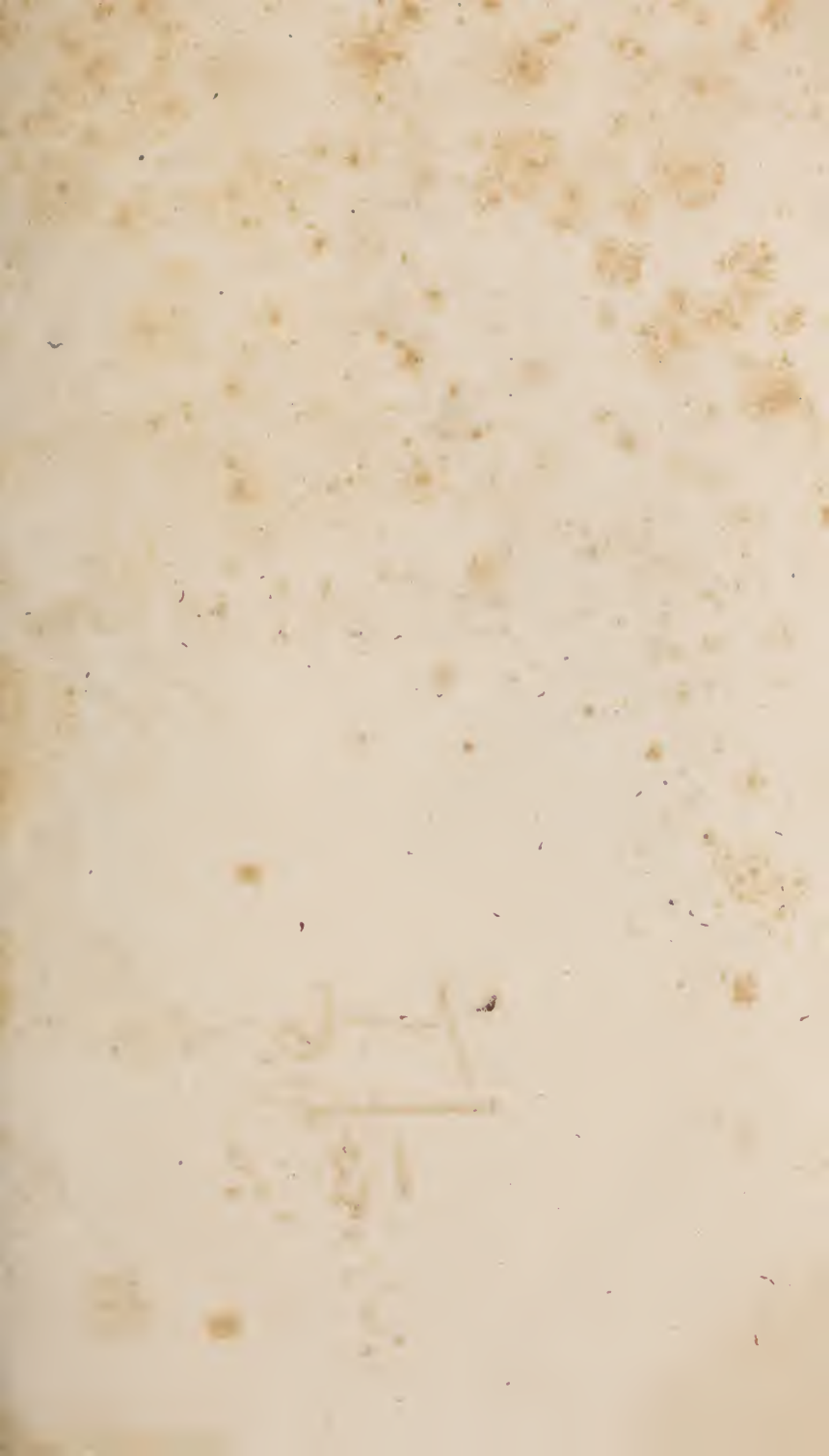
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**SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN  
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

THE Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, the 20th of January, at 6 o'clock. A very large and crowded assembly of our citizens, and of distinguished strangers from every part of the United States, convened at an early hour, when the Hon. C. F. MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents, was called to the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, the names of the following gentlemen were read by the Secretary, as Delegates from the various Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union:

*From the Albemarle Society, Va.*

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, John H. Craven, Esq.

*From the Society of Buckingham co. Va.*

Hon. Wm. S. Archer.

*From the State Society of Maryland.*

Gen. S. Smith, Hon. B. C. Howard.

*From the State Society of Massachusetts.*

Hon. Edward Everett.

*From the State Society of New Hampshire.*

Hon. Samuel Bell.

*From the Society of New York.*

Hon. Erastus Root, Hon. G. H. Barstow,

G. C. Verplanck, N. Pitcher,

G. Y. Lansing, A. Ward,

J. A. Collier, J. W. Taylor.

S. Beardsley,

*From the State Society of Kentucky.*

Hon. H. Clay, R. S. Finley, Esq.

Thos. A. Marshall,

*From the State Society of Vermont.*

Hon. Samuel Prentiss, Hon. Heman Allen.

*From the New York City Society.*

Ira B. Underhill, Esq.

*From the Worcester County Society, Mass.*

Hon. Joseph G. Kendall, George A. Tufts, Esq.

*From the Ohio State Society.*

Hon. Wm. Russel, Hon. Thomas Corwin.

*From the Society of Steubenville, Ohio.*

Hon. Humphrey H. Leavitt.

*From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull Co. Ohio.*

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, (its President.)

*From the Society of Franklin Co. Mass.*

Hon. George Grennell.

*From the Crawford Society, Penn.*

Hon. John Banks.

*From the Hanover Co. Society, Va.*

George Nelson, Esq.

*From the Society of Washington City.*Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Col. Samuel Birch,  
Dr. Thomas Sewall, Josiah F. Polk, Esq.  
Thomas H. Gilliss, Esq.*From the Newark Society.*

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

*From the Georgetown Society, D. C.*

Gideon Davis, Esq. John Little, Esq.

Arthur Shaaff, Esq.

*From the Alexandria Society.*

Rev. S. Cornelius, Hugh Smith, Esq.

Rev. E. Harrison,

The following Report was then read by the Secretary, Mr. Gurley, and adopted.

## REPORT.

It has become the first and most painful duty of the Board of Managers, on this occasion, to express its deep sensibility under that dispensation of Providence, which has recently removed the venerable President of this Society to the great assembly of the illustrious dead. It is necessary only to name Charles Carrol, of Carrolton, to revive those emotions of veneration cherished not by the members of this Society alone, but by all Americans, towards that aged Patriot, Philanthropist, and Christian, who was permitted for a time to stand the sole survivor of the immortal band that signed the Declaration of our national In-

dependence, and whose death has called forth evidences of universal regret.

Although since the origin of the Society, and especially since the election of Mr. Carrol to the Presidency of it, the infirmities of age have prevented his engaging actively in its cause, the Managers are assured that this cause received his decided approbation—that he expressed his unwavering faith both in its holiness and practicability. His latest thoughts were given to it, and but a few hours before his death, the pen was taken for the last time in his trembling hand, that he might assign over to the Society a bequest (of \$10,000,\*) entrusted to him for its benefit. The demonstrations of public sorrow throughout this Union at his decease, have spoken far more impressively than any language the Managers could select, his private virtues and eminent usefulness as a friend of his country and mankind.

The Managers have also the melancholy office of recording the sudden death of B. L. Lear, Esq. a member of the Board, in whose character the strictest principles of honor and integrity were united with the gentlest and kindest feelings of the heart. The powers of his vigorous and well-disciplined mind were ever usefully employed, and his duties, social and public, discharged with ardent zeal and rare fidelity. Frank and fearless in the avowal of his own opinions, he considered with candour the opinions of others, granting to them every right which he claimed for himself. Firmly convinced of the importance of this Society, he attended regularly at the meetings of the Managers; cheerfully subtracting large portions of time from the duties of an arduous profession, and employing them to aid a cause that promised, in his judgment, magnificent contributions to the freedom, virtue, and happiness of mankind. He is taken from us in the fulness of his strength and the prime of his usefulness; and while the Managers would be ever mindful of his example, they would solemnly attend to the voice of Providence, which admonishes them by his death, to labour diligently while it is day, because the night soon cometh in which no man can work.

In the review of the affairs of the Society, which the Managers propose to take, they invite the attention of the general meeting, first, to the condition and progress of the Colony.

It was stated in the last Report, that measures had been

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\* From the late Judge Workman.

adopted for exploring the country adjacent to the Colony, and purchasing such territory as might be most eligible for new settlements. It was also mentioned that, in consequence of the favourable representations made of Grand Bassa, directions had been given that a settlement should be forthwith founded at that place. Though this object is not yet effected, the delay in regard to it has enabled the Colonial Agent to make arrangements to accomplish it speedily, with all advantages for promoting the health, security, and prosperity, of the settlers. He has visited the country, conferred with the native chiefs, paid the amount remaining due for Factory Island (granted to the Society during the agency of Mr. Ashmun), purchased a valuable tract of land on the western bank of St. John's River, together with four large islands within the river, and obtained a pledge from the late owners, that suitable buildings shall be constructed in the native style, at their expense, for the accommodation of the first emigrants. The observations of the Colonial Agent have confirmed the Board in the opinion, that, in fertility of soil, variety and value of products, and abundance of animals, Grand Bassa is exceeded by no country on the coast. An intelligent and confidential colonist has been sent to this place, to complete all arrangements for commencing a settlement; and by the last advices, we were informed that all things would be in readiness for this purpose in the course of five or six weeks.

Possession has also been obtained of a tract of land at Grand Cape Mount; a position mentioned in former Reports, as eminently advantageous for trade, and from which the annual exports are now estimated at from 60 to \$70,000. The territory here ceded to the Society, is situated at a short distance from the sea, on the shore of a lake, about twenty miles in length, navigable for small vessels, and into which flow several rivers, affording important facilities for commerce with the interior. The chiefs of the country, who are thought to be more advanced in civilization than any others south of Sierra Leone, have granted an unquestionable title to this land, on the sole condition that settlers shall be placed upon it, and that schools shall be established for the benefit of native children. Some of these chiefs having obtained the rudiments of an English education in Liberia, expressed earnest desires that the benefits of instruction should be afforded to their countrymen, and the young men declared their purpose of sub-



mitting to the laws of the Colony, and their willingness to make further grants of land, to any extent desired, whenever the terms of the present negotiation shall have been fulfilled. The spot selected for a settlement is said to be healthy, and the soil capable of producing almost every thing of value that grows within the tropics.

It is the intention of the Colonial Agent to examine, in conformity with the instructions of the Board, the country above the falls, on the St. Paul's River, which, from the best accounts, is more salubrious, and at least of equal fertility with any other in the vicinity of the Colony. The Managers propose, with the least possible delay, to found and multiply settlements on the high lands of the interior.

The health of the Colony has never been better or more general than during the last year. The skilful and unremitting efforts of the Colonial Physicians, have been remarkably successful, and greatly diminished the danger to which newly arrived emigrants are exposed; and there are the best grounds for hope, that more experience, the clearing of the lands and the early removal of such emigrants to stations at some distance from the coast, will still further reduce the danger resulting from the influence of the climate.

In reporting the state of health among the emigrants by several expeditions, Dr. Todsen remarks:—"You will see, by the above, that the mortality little exceeds that experienced in the most healthy countries of the world. Had these people been transported to England or any other European soil, the probability is, that the number lost would fully equal the within. In another letter he writes, "I have no doubt, that even emigrants from the North, if they be placed and provided for in a proper manner, may, with few exceptions, be carried safely through the fever, and enjoy the same health as in the United States."

It gives the Board pleasure to state, that the colonists have become generally and deeply sensible of the primary importance of Agriculture; and have engaged in it with a degree of resolution and energy, that must ensure success. "Our settlements," writes the Colonial Agent, "every where present the cheering evidence of enterprise and improvement." "Most of the emigrants who arrived in the few last expeditions, have already the promise of their labours being rewarded by abundant crops." The attention of several of the most respectable colonists, has been turned to the cultivation of coffee; and twenty thousand trees

have been planted by a single individual. The recaptured Africans, who occupy two neat villages, about three miles from Caldwell, are very contented and industrious, and their gardens and farms are in a high state of cultivation. At one of these villages, the Agent lately observed "one tract of 150 acres planted with cassada, interspersed with patches of indian corn and sweet potatoes; and he remarks "that they raise not only sufficient for their own consumption, but a considerable surplus produce for market."

Desirous of exciting still more a spirit of Agricultural enterprise among the colonists, the Managers appointed a committee some months ago, to consider what means might best be employed for this end. The report made by this committee and adopted by the Board, proposes to allow premiums to such as shall within a reasonable time raise the largest quantities of the most necessary and useful products, also to such as shall first train cattle to labour, and use the plough in cultivation; that the introduction of certain valuable animals should in the same way be encouraged; that various seeds, fruit trees and vines, be sent to the Colony; that an assortment of agricultural implements be entrusted to the Colonial Agent, to be sold at moderate prices to the settlers; and that a public garden shall be put in cultivation, wherein may be shown by careful experiments, what indigenous or exotic plants, fruits and vegetables will best reward the labours of the husbandman.

No time will be lost in carrying completely into effect the provisions of this report, which can hardly fail to increase the industry and energy with which the colonists are beginning to engage in agricultural pursuits.

Commerce has advanced during the year, and new avenues for communication and trade have been opened with the tribes of the interior. Caravans from a considerable distance have visited the Colony, and the people of the Dey country, have agreed to permit traders to pass without delay or molestation, through their territories to the colonial settlements. They had been in the habit of obstructing the trade, by compelling the remote natives to employ them as their commercial agents, and thus monopolizing the productions of the country, and raising their price in the market.

By the treaty they have signed, the whole channel of trade with the remote tribes, is left clear, which must increase greatly both its measure and value. During the

year preceding the first of May last, 59 vessels had visited the port of Monrovia, of which thirty-two were American, twenty-five English, and two French. The exports during the same period, (consisting chiefly of camwood, ivory, palm oil, tortoise shell and gold,) amounted to \$125,549 16—of imports, to \$80,000—and the merchandize and produce on hand on the 1st of January, 1832, to \$47,400. The Colony is becoming known to tribes far distant from the coast, and Mandingo traders and others have visited it from the borders of Foota Jallo.

Though in the view of the Managers, it is essential that Liberia should become an agricultural Colony, and therefore that no measures should be adopted tending to elevate commerce at the expense of agriculture; yet the inconveniences arising from the want of a circulating medium, have caused them to resolve on introducing a small quantity of coin. It is proposed that this coin shall bear appropriate devices and inscriptions, and that the amount shall in no degree exceed what may be required by the actual necessities of the Colony.

The great interests of Education have been earnestly considered by the Board and the Colonial Agent, and the Managers report a manifest improvement in the state of the Schools and the general desire of the colonists for the acquisition of knowledge. There are six day schools for children and one evening school for adults, comprising altogether 226 pupils. The two female schools (one at Monrovia and the other at Caldwell,) are attended by 99 girls, and the salaries of their respectable and well-qualified teachers are defrayed by a Society of benevolent ladies in Philadelphia. Inadequacy of funds alone has prevented the establishment of schools among the recaptured Africans, who are importunate for means of education; but the Board rejoice to learn that the charity of the ladies just mentioned, will satisfy the wishes of these Africans; and that under their patronage, a teacher for them, of competent ability and excellent character, has already sailed for Liberia. Many of these people can now read, and a Sunday-school (of which there are several in the Colony) has been established among them; some of their own number acting as teachers. Some regulations have been adopted, which it is thought will render the colonial revenue sufficient for the support of a general system of common-school education, by which alone, in the judgment of the Managers, the



Colony can have power of self-preservation, or of salutary influence over the natives of Africa.

A High-school or Seminary, which should prepare youth not only to become able teachers of the most useful branches of knowledge, but to fulfil successfully, their duties as public officers or ministers of religion, would prove of vast benefit; and the Managers feel encouraged, by a munificent donation of \$2000 from Henry Sheldon, Esq. of New York, and of \$400 \*from another distinguished friend of the Society, to be invested as a permanent fund for the support of such an Institution, to hope that one may soon be established on a broad and lasting foundation. To this object, the Managers cannot hesitate to invite contributions, and to express their anxious desire that the fund set apart for it, may be sufficiently increased, not only to found the Seminary, but to secure its permanent prosperity. They would remind the wealthy and liberal, that charity for such an object, may rear for them the noblest, because the most useful and durable of monuments; and that by endowing an Institution of learning, such as Liberia now needs, they will not only prolong their life in the memories and affections of men, but form the manners, enlighten the understandings, and exalt the characters of future generations.

The relations of the Colony to the native tribes, are at present, of the most friendly character; and it has ever been the desire of the Board and of the authorities of Liberia, to maintain peace by strict adherence to justice, and by such acts of courtesy as best express the humane and benevolent feelings of the heart. Unfortunately in the early part of last year, a controversy arose between some of the chiefs of the Dey country and the Colonial Government, that soon increased to hostilities, which proved, however, but of short duration. Several slaves about to be sold, escaped from one of these chiefs and sought protection among the recaptured Africans of the Colony. A demand being made for them, the Agent requested the chief to visit the Colony and declared himself ready to do justice in the case. This chief never complied with the request, but soon after died, and his sons immediately resolved on war, and endeavoured to secure the support of the Dey and Gurrah Kings. Several of the Dey chiefs openly united with them, while the Gurrah's secretly furnished men for the contest. A few of the colonists were seized and impri-

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\*The Hon. C. F. Mercer.



soned; one of the recaptured Africans, in attempting to escape, was severely wounded; and the town of a native chieftain (a few miles from Caldwell) strongly fortified as a place of retreat for the aggressors. A messenger sent to the enemy by the Colonial Agent, was treated with contempt; and the settlements of Caldwell and Millsburg threatened with destruction. About one hundred recaptured Africans were despatched against the hostile force on the 17th March, but on approaching the fortified town, they met with a repulse and were compelled to retreat with the loss of one man. Prompt and energetic measures were now required. The Colonial Agent, therefore, on the 20th, placed himself at the head of a part of the colonial forces, amounting to 270 men, took with him a small piece of artillery, and after a fatiguing march, on the 21st, arrived in front of the fortifications at the town just mentioned, at half past one at night. An attack was instantly made upon the barricade, and in less than half an hour, the colonists were in possession of the town. For twenty minutes the firing on both sides was incessant. The loss to the colonists, was one killed (Lt. Thompson), and two wounded; that of the natives, fifteen killed and many wounded. Kai Pa, the instigator of the war, received a wound when about to apply the match to a three-pounder, which doubtless prevented a much greater destruction of lives. The courage and ability exhibited by the Colonial Agent, as well as by the officers and men under his command, on this occasion, has left an impression on the minds of the natives, which it is believed will effectually deter them from any future attempts to disturb the public peace.

Six of the Dey Chiefs appeared at Monrovia on the 30th of the same month, and signed a treaty of perpetual amity and peace with the Colony, by which it is agreed that traders from the interior shall be allowed a free passage through their territories, and that all matters of difference which may arise between citizens of Liberia and the Dey people, with the evidences thereon, shall be referred for consideration and decision to the Colonial Agent. While the necessity of self-defence in any case, cannot be too deeply regretted, and while the love of peace should be cherished as heavenly in its nature, and most benign in its effects, the Managers still hope that the late contest will be followed by benefits of such magnitude and value, as immensely to outweigh the evils that attended its existence. That the Colonial Government has secured the confidence of the na-

tives, generally, in its neighbourhood, is certain. "You can have no idea (says the Colonial Agent) of the favourable impressions we have made on the natives of the country; they are constantly sending messages, requesting us to settle at different points on the coast from Cape Mount to below Trade Town (about 140 miles); and means only are wanting to enable us to occupy any portion of the coast between these two points."

The Managers are convinced that Liberia is now prepared to receive a much larger number of emigrants annually, than the means of the Society have heretofore enabled it to colonize. They believe there is no reason to apprehend that the resources of the Society will ever exceed the demands for aid from those anxious to emigrate, or the capabilities of the Colony to afford accommodation and subsistence to those who may choose it as their residence.— Thus far, the slowness of its growth may have been an advantage. But with a government well established upon the popular will; an extensive territory, easy of cultivation and abundantly productive; a population, mostly sober, industrious and enterprising; with schools and churches, courts of justice, and a periodical press; and in fine, with the order and resolution of a people alive to their privileges, and determined to improve and perpetuate them, this Colony now invites all worthy free persons of colour to seek an asylum within its limits.

Thousands might be safely introduced in a single year, provided temporary buildings should be constructed, and some provision made for their accommodation and support during a few months after their arrival; and for this object, an allowance of fifteen or twenty dollars to each emigrant would probably be sufficient. Were one or even two hundred thousand dollars entrusted to the Society, it might be well expended before the close of the year, in removing emigrants, and in preparing for larger numbers to succeed them. The experiment of African colonization has been successfully tried; but it remains to be shewn whether this work, the practicableness and utility of which have been thus demonstrated, is to be sustained by a liberality, and conducted forward by a boldness and energy corresponding to its magnitude and importance. So great a work, it is true, is not to be done in a day. But if ever to be completed, it is time to engage in it with an amount of means and a comprehensiveness and vigour of measures, that shall throw into shade all the past aids and efforts of the

Society. Expediency dictates that this work should be progressive: the number of emigrants should doubtless increase with each succeeding year; and as much must depend upon the habits of the early settlers, some selection should be made among those who first offer, yet the Board cannot express too strongly their belief, that no funds can be supplied, either by individual charity, the States, or the nation, exceeding the amount required to execute this work, (and which may be judiciously applied to it,) on a scale proportionable to its greatness and merits, whether viewed relatively to the interests of our country, or the still higher interests of humanity, which it is designed to promote.— In the expectation that the numbers of the Colony would be increased in a greater ratio than usual during the year, the Board early directed receptacles to be built, and they are happy to state, that several have been completed, and all necessary arrangements made for the comfort and health of such as have recently taken passage for Liberia.

Although the Managers can report no great advancement in the moral and religious interests of the Colony, they have reason to believe them justly appreciated by the settlers generally, and guarded by many with devout care. Open immoralities are rare; the Sabbath is strictly observed, and public worship attended by nearly the whole community, with regularity and decorum. Three churches have been erected during the year; one at Monrovia, and two others in the villages of the recaptured Africans. The state of these recaptured Africans is most interesting. We have already mentioned their desire for knowledge, and we may add, especially for religious knowledge; some of them have already professed christianity, and they are represented to be as a people, contented and independent, and rapidly improving in intelligence and respectability.

The departure of four expeditions, just before the last anniversary of the Society, was mentioned in the report of the Board at that time, though no intelligence had then been received of their arrival at the Colony. They comprised in all, 404 emigrants; 189 of which were manumitted slaves, and concluded the voyage successively, the *Orion* on the 9th, and the *Margaret Mercer* on the 15th of December, the *James Perkins* on the 14th of January, and the *Crawford* on the 18th of February. It will be recollected that the *James Perkins* was fitted out unexpectedly, at the earnest request of those who embarked in her; and it is not strange, therefore, that the unlooked for arrival of



her large company, with the passengers by the other vessels, should have occasioned some little embarrassment, as well as increased considerably the ordinary expenses of the Colony. In alluding to this subject, the Agent observes, "Only give me due notice, and send out building materials, and I care not how many you transport; they must and shall be accommodated." Most of the emigrants by the vessels just named, were agriculturists, and in some cases, it was deemed expedient to erect houses for them on their lands, that they might proceed to occupy and cultivate them immediately.

On the 9th of May last, the Ship *Jupiter*, Captain Peters, sailed from Norfolk, with one hundred and seventy-two emigrants, mostly from Virginia (ninety-one of which were manumitted slaves), and arrived at Monrovia on the 30th of June. This company was, in the view of the Agent, among the most promising ever landed in Liberia.

It may be recollected that the beautiful, well armed Schooner, *Margaret Mercer*, was presented to the Society by the Auxiliary Society of Pennsylvania, to be placed under the control of the Colonial Agent, for the general benefit of the Colony, and it may be gratifying to the donors to know that the advantages expected from it are likely to be realized.

The Brig *America*, Capt. Abels, left Norfolk on the 26th of June, with one hundred and twenty-eight passengers, fifteen of whom were manumitted by a single individual, and arrived at the Colony on the 15th of Sept. Eighty-eight of this number were from North Carolina, and twelve from the City of Washington. The Society of Friends in Philadelphia, generously advanced about \$2700 to defray the expenses of this expedition.

The character of many of those from North Carolina, the Board regret to say, is represented as likely rather to diminish than increase the prosperity of the Colony.

Several leading free persons of colour in Charleston, South Carolina, began near the close of last year, seriously to consider the plan of this Society. After careful inquiry and mature reflection, a number of them resolved, in the spirit of christian fellowship, and firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to emigrate with their families to Liberia.

Application was made for a passage in behalf of these people, by Thomas S. Grimke, Esq. who generously assisted them in making arrangements for their departure,



and bore unqualified testimony to their sobriety, industry, intelligence and integrity. Several emigrants of similar character, from Georgia and Florida, having expressed a desire to join them, they proceeded to Savannah, where the entire company, (comprising 145 from Charleston, 11 from Beaufort, South Carolina, and 24 from Georgia and Florida, in all 180) 23 of whom were manumitted slaves, embarked in the Ship *Hercules*, Capt. Longcope, on the 6th of last month. The Managers cannot omit to express their obligations to Mr. Grimke for the large amount of time and effort cheerfully expended by him in aid of the Charleston emigrants, and to Messrs. R. & W. King, of Savannah, who superintended gratuitously the embarkation of the whole company. While this expedition promises much for the moral interests of the Colony, (many of the emigrants being exemplary religious teachers) the Board learn that its departure has inclined many free persons of colour to a favourable opinion both of the Society and of Liberia.

At the request of the Auxiliary Colonization Society, of Augusta, Georgia, Thomas Hobby, Esq. sailed in the *Hercules* that he might examine, and on his return, make report of the state and prospects of the Colony.

On the same day with the *Hercules*, sailed the ship *Lafayette*, Capt. Hardy, from Baltimore, with one hundred and forty-nine emigrants; fifteen of them manumitted slaves, all of whom (three excepted) go out under the direction and mostly at the expense of the Managers of the Maryland State Fund for colonization. Nearly, if not all these emigrants, are from the Eastern Shore of Maryland; and according to the testimony of the Rev. Wm. M. Kenny, through whose efficient agency they were made acquainted with Liberia, and encouraged to remove thither, prepared by good moral habits for usefulness in Africa. Should these emigrants give a favourable account of the Colony, thousands of the free people of colour of Maryland will doubtless offer themselves for colonization, and thus invite her Legislature to consummate the work that she has so wisely planned and so nobly commenced—and which she regards as manifestly for her own great advantage, as well as for that of the African race.

The ship *Jupiter*, Captain Peters, received on board at Norfolk thirty-eight emigrants, and sailed thence for the Colony on the 9th of November. In this vessel embarked the Rev. M. B. Cox, as Missionary, under the authority of the Society for Missions of the Methodist Church.

Though great expense had been incurred by these expeditions, yet the urgency of applications in behalf of numerous slaves ready to be manumitted in Virginia, induced the Board, in reliance upon the public liberality, to charter the brig Roanoke, which left Norfolk for Liberia on the 4th instant with 127 passengers, about 100 of whom were liberated in Virginia for the express purpose of African colonization. These last were liberally supplied with the most useful articles by their late owners, and in some cases the entire expense of their removal was defrayed by them. They are represented to possess, generally, unexceptionable characters, and some have received their freedom in consequence of their high moral and religious worth. The Rev. Mr. Pinney, a Missionary under the patronage of the Western Presbyterian Board of Missions, sailed in this vessel.

The whole number that have sailed for the Colony, in six vessels, since the last anniversary, is 790, of which 247 were manumitted slaves.

It is right that the friends of the Society should know that the expenses incurred by the Managers, have exceeded by several thousand dollars their means, and that they rely upon the public liberality to enable them to fulfil their engagements. They cannot permit themselves to doubt that their fellow-citizens will meet the demands of this sacred cause so as not only to enable the Board to discharge their present obligations, but also to add largely to the energy and extent of their operations.

In August last, the Rev. G. C. Light, of Kentucky, was empowered as Agent to obtain (in co-operation with other Agents and several State Societies) the necessary funds, and fit out, as soon as practicable, an expedition from New Orleans. Unfortunate delay has attended this expedition, but the Board learn that arrangements have been made, that will secure its departure, with a large number of emigrants, soon after the first of March next.

Much has been added to the strength of the Society, in the United States, during the year. Its plans and proceedings have been deeply and extensively thought of, and ably discussed and defended. While opposition has been embodied, and hurled against it reproach and defiance, its multiplied friends have stood forth calmly, but triumphantly, for its vindication, and borne its cause onward with resistless power.

The Committee in the Legislature of Maryland at its

last session, to whom were referred memorials on the subject of the coloured population, made a report, in which, assuming as an undisputed fact, that this population is injurious to the prosperity of the State, and expressing a deep conviction that it cannot long be borne, they demonstrated that, at an expense annually of \$26,040, the annual increase, and at that of \$40,200, the entire coloured population might, in the course of a single generation, be removed and established in a separate community. The disposition to emancipate slaves, under circumstances which forbid their enjoyment of the chief blessings of freedom, so extensively prevails, that the Committee believe provisions for abolition now unnecessary; and that, should means be provided for the removal of those voluntarily liberated, patriotism and benevolence will produce sufficient manumissions to give employment to all the resources that can be applied. The Committee state, that should Maryland ever colonize her whole coloured population, in addition to all the vast benefits, moral and political, she will have gained, she will be more than compensated for the work by the increased value of her lands. The Legislature expressed their approbation of the views of this Committee, by appropriating \$200,000 for effecting the object it proposed; and three Managers have been appointed by the Governor and State Council, to consider and direct the mode of its expenditure.

In the General Assembly of Virginia, African colonization has been the subject, in all its relations and extent, of a debate of unprecedented interest and vast power. That mighty evil, beneath which the minds of men had bowed in despair, has been looked at as no longer incurable: a remedy has been proposed; the sentiments of humanity, the secret wishes of the heart on "this momentous topic have found a voice, and the wide air has rung with it." A bill, proposing an appropriation of \$35,000 for the first, and of \$90,000 for the second year, to aid in the deportation of the free people of colour from Virginia, passed at its last session, the House of Delegates, but was rejected in the Senate by a small majority. The Managers cannot doubt that the general sentiment of the State is in favour of such an appropriation, and that it will soon be granted.

Nearly half the colonists in Liberia have emigrated from Virginia; and many citizens of that State have sought aid from the Society for removing thither their liberated slaves during the last year. The Legislatures of Tennessee, Al-



abama, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York have taken the cause of this Society into consideration, but have not (though it is hoped they soon will) aided it by pecuniary appropriations.

Abundant and explicit testimony, founded on personal observation, in regard to the character and prosperity of the Colony, has, since the last anniversary, come before the public, both from enlightened foreigners, and respectable and disinterested citizens of the United States. It may be well to record here the opinion of an English officer, who spent three years upon the African coast (though perhaps already known to this meeting), "that the complete success of the Colony of Liberia is a proof that negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry and the improvements of social life, as any other race of men; and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical." He adds, "a few colonies of this kind, scattered along the coast, would be of infinite value in improving the natives."

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the statements of Dr. Shane, of Cincinnati, who visited the Colony in February last. From Liberia he writes, "I here see many who left the United States in straitened circumstances, living with all the comforts of life around them; enjoying a respectable and useful station in society, and wondering that their brethren in the United States, who have it in their power, do not flee to this asylum of happiness and liberty. I am certain no friend to humanity can come here and see the state of things, without being impressed with the immense benefits the Society is conferring on the long neglected sons of Africa. Nothing, rest assured, but a want of knowledge of Liberia, prevents thousands of honest, industrious free blacks from rushing to this land, where liberty and religion, with all their blessings, are enjoyed,"

The intelligent master of the ship James Perkins, "did not hear, while at the Colony, a discontented expression from any one," but found "all with whom he conversed, apparently happy, and pleased both with the country and government."

Lt. Benjamin Page, commander of the United States' Schooner Boxer, which was ordered to the African coast for the suppression of piracy, and touched at Liberia on the 7th of April last, observes, near the close of a letter addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, on the state of



the Colony—"with all the advantages that have been enumerated, it would be natural to expect to hear that the inhabitants are generally contented; which, as far as my observation has gone, I have found to be the case. There have been some exceptions, but they are to be found amongst characters who would be dissatisfied in any situation."

To this ample testimony, the Managers would add that of two intelligent freemen of colour from Mississippi, who, at the request of their brethren, sailed in May last, in the ship *Jupiter*, for the Colony; where, for three weeks, they were solely occupied in examining thoroughly its affairs and prospects. They expressed, on their return, perfect satisfaction with what they had seen; their opinion that the people of Liberia had already risen in their style of living, and their happiness as a community, far above the most prosperous of their coloured brethren in the United States, and their firm purpose of soon removing, with their families, to the Colony. Hundreds, it is expected, will emigrate with them from Mississippi; nor is it easy to estimate the amount of benefit which will probably result from their mission.

The views of the Board in regard to the establishment of five permanent Agencies, were explained in their last report. Two of these agencies have been filled during the year; that of New England and New York by the appointment of the Rev. J. N. Danforth; and that embracing Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas, by that of J. G. Birney, Esq. Both of these gentlemen have engaged zealously and resolutely in the discharge of their duties; and it is believed may confidently expect success. The Rev. John Crosby was employed, during the last year, principally in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where he made ample collections from several auxiliary Societies, and enforced the claims of the Institution upon many consciences and hearts. The able efforts of the Rev. H. B. Bascom, permanent Agent, have for several months been discontinued; but it is hoped will soon be renewed. Several other Agents have been engaged in the service of the Society, and some are now, for a season, devoting themselves to its cause. Nevertheless, correct information concerning the Society and Colony, has reached comparatively but a small portion of the American people; while the diffusion of such information universally, would, the Managers doubt not, increase tenfold, the means and benefits of both.

For the purpose of extending knowledge of the principles

and proceedings of the Society, and of producing a deeper sense of their importance, the Board, in June last, published fifty thousand copies of an address, to which many interesting facts were appended, and circulated them widely throughout the Union. The increased amount of the Fourth of July collections, the multiplication of Auxiliary Societies, particularly the organization of some very promising ones in the Southern and South-Western States; the more general interest expressed in its cause by the conductors of the periodical press, and the munificence of several individual donations, afford encouragement for the adoption of more enlarged measures to inform the mind and invite the contributions of the public.

Several large bequests have been made to the Society, among which should be mentioned that of ten thousand dollars by the lamented Judge Workman, of Louisiana, and that of one thousand dollars (already received), by the late venerable Col. Rutgers, of New York; who, for some years, was a Vice-President of the Institution. The Board would also record the liberality of two gentlemen\* in Augusta, Georgia, who have each made donations of \$500 to the Society. And here it may not be improper to express the hope, that a cause, tending to relieve our country from its greatest evil, and to confer upon one quarter of the globe, civilization, freedom and christianity, will be deemed worthy of the latest and most solemn thoughts of men; and that, when preparing to leave the world, the humane and pious will show their affectionate remembrance of it, by directing that it shall be aided by some portion of their property, after they can act for it no more.

In the hope that the medical education of several young men of colour, who might enter into obligations to establish themselves under the direction of the Society, as Physicians in the Colony, would be useful, and finally economical, three such, recommended as possessing the necessary qualifications, have been selected, and are pursuing their studies under the care of a medical gentleman, a member of the Board, in this city. Placed under the immediate inspection of the Board, they have the strongest motives for well doing, nor will the Managers permit the funds of the Society to be expended on those unworthy of patronage.

This meeting may be assured that Africa is not forgotten in other lands than this. Dark in her sorrow as in

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\* R. Campbell and George Hargraves, Esqrs.

her aspect, wounded and crushed and bleeding as she is, the eye of Christendom is turned compassionately upon her, and her powers are pledged for her relief. Since our last anniversary, humanity has been cheered by great events, auspicious to the interests of the African race.

The governments of England and France have agreed to exercise the mutual right of search along the western coast of Africa, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

Brazil, into which so many thousands of the wretched victims of this commerce have been heretofore annually introduced, has prohibited, under severe penalties, their further introduction; and pronouncing such as may be unlawfully brought thither, free, directs that they be transferred again to Africa.

The Society of Christian Morals in France, has appointed a special Committee, to ascertain on what terms it may be able to redeem the female slaves in the French Antilles; and addressed an eloquent memorial to the Chamber of Deputies, praying that the conditions of enfranchisement may be determined by law, and a maximum price fixed, at which the master shall not be allowed to refuse liberty to his slave.

A plan has been proposed (and will probably soon be executed) by the friends of Africa in London, for introducing civilization and christianity among some of the most powerful and least barbarous tribes in the vicinity of Sierra Leone. The Foulahs, who inhabit a country a little to the north-east of this Colony, on account of their industry, abstinence from the slave trade, freedom from the shackles of Mahomedanism, and prepossessions in favour of Europeans, as also from their number, and the oppression which they endure from the neighbouring tribes, have been selected as the most promising subjects for this experiment. The scheme is to obtain a grant of some extensive tract of land, and to offer the Foulahs free possession of it; likewise to establish a missionary settlement among them, under the superintendence of a European missionary, with native assistants, by whose direction, it is believed, they would acquire a practical and efficient knowledge of the christian religion and of the useful arts. The Wesleyan Missionary Society, being engaged in missions in that part, will probably superintend the establishment. M·Carthy's Island, in the Gambia, has been named as the most eligible spot for the settlement, and it is reported that the plan has been



submitted to the Foulahs, and received their unqualified approbation.

The discovery of the course of the long mysterious Niger, exceeded probably in magnitude by only two rivers, and those our own, on the globe, enriched by large tributary streams, flowing through the finest countries of all Africa, inhabited by an active and partially civilized population estimated at 25,000,000, has laid open almost a new world to the enterprise of Commerce and the labours of Philanthropy. Revealing states and kingdoms hitherto unknown, but capable of furnishing large supplies of the most valued productions for the arts and manufactures of Europe, and of receiving and consuming the articles into which they may be wrought by her superior skill; we are in little danger of rating too highly the probable effects of this discovery on the character and interests of mankind. The growing sense of justice in Christian nations towards Africa, creates confidence that they will seek to repair the mighty wrongs of which she has been the victim; that their future commerce with her will be founded upon principles of just reciprocity; that henceforth they will go to her in peace and charity, give to her the light of the oracles of God, encourage her to throw off the badges of her shame, and to clothe herself in garments of honour and of praise. At this very time steamboats from England are exploring the Niger, with the view of establishing permanent intercourse with the natives of central Africa.

The visit of a devoted Friend and Agent of the Society, Elliott Cresson, Esq. to England, and the kind manner of his reception, were mentioned in the last Report; and this meeting will be highly gratified to learn that Mr. Cresson has made known extensively the principles and success of this Society to the philanthropic of that kingdom, who have not only listened with intense interest to his statements, but magnanimously come forward with their contributions to the cause which he advocates. We shall more justly appreciate the generosity of the English people in this case, when we consider the deep earnestness with which they are urging measures for ameliorating the condition of the coloured population of the W. Indies, and the amount of funds annually raised by them for that object. Declining all compensation, and defraying even his own expenses, Mr. Cresson has nevertheless laboured with an activity, zeal, and resolution, not to be exceeded; has travelled throughout a large portion of England, addressed

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public meetings in the principal towns, formed numerous Branch Associations, secured the aid of the press, and the favour of thousands of warm hearts in behalf of Liberia. In December of last year, Mr. Cresson remitted \$1332 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and in July of the present, \$2424 to the Parent Institution. Of the donations making up these sums, was one of £200, four of £100 each, one of the latter of which was accompanied by the following note: "From a Female Friend, who is only rich by the fewness of her own wants and the cheerfulness with which she ministers to the wants of others." One individual offered to give £500, if nine others could be found who would do the same, and such is his influence in the benevolent circles of England, that it is probable the object will be accomplished. Such liberality shall never be forgotten: and though an ocean separates us from those who have manifested it, yet bonds of sympathy and affection unite them to our hearts; we feel that they are one with us in promoting the great cause of Humanity and of God; and though we cannot expect the happiness of ever personally expressing to them our gratitude, let them be assured that we both admire and would imitate their example.

The Managers have already alluded to the opposition which has been made to the Society, and would now add, that it has been denounced in terms of unmitigated severity and reproach.

It has been represented as hostile to the free people of colour, as designed to add to the rigour and perpetuate the existence of slavery; as injurious to our own country and to Africa; and, in fine, as proposing a plan, the best feature of which is its impracticableness on any large scale.

The Managers will offer in vindication of the Society, on this occasion, only the following facts.

1st. The Society was founded by the patriotic, the benevolent and pious: and from the great community of these, throughout this Union, has it mainly derived support.

2d. The free people of colour who have sought its aid, and emigrated under its direction to Liberia, have, according to their own testimony, and the testimony of others, greatly improved their condition and character.

3d. Through its moral influence, numerous slaves have been manumitted; and through its agency settled, in freedom and prosperity, in Liberia; while many others are now ready to be consigned to its care.

4th. No one has shown, or can show, that the public

have experienced detriment from the plans and proceedings of this Society.

5th. The native Africans in the vicinity of the Colony, are, in their own judgment, greatly benefitted by its establishment; and disinterested strangers, who have visited them, concur in their opinion.

6th. The practicability of the plan of African colonization, on a scale of vast utility, has been demonstrated, and means exist, all admit, for immensely enlarging its results.

Facts like these can be set aside by no ingenuity of speculation or of argument; they place the character of this Institution on grounds inaccessible to the boldest assailant, commanding a favourable verdict of the understanding, even where they fail to win the heart.

Difference of opinion may and does exist, in regard to the extent, in future, of African colonization. Its utility so far as it may be prosecuted, is not dependent on the conclusions, however various, formed on this subject. Omitting argument to sustain, the Managers would simply avow their opinion, that the moral and economical elements at work to promote it, and the influence to be relied on for augmenting their power, afford solid grounds for hope, if not for confidence, that it will be so extended as to confer invaluable blessings on at least some millions of our race; so extended, as in an age not distant, to be contemplated as among the greatest schemes ever devised for the good of mankind. The opinion here expressed, however, must, by reflection on the reasons for its foundation, become the general opinion of our countrymen, before the practicableness of the scheme to the extent just mentioned, can be realized.

If, to provide for and educate his children, be the duty of a parent, is it less clearly the duty of a nation to provide, as it may be able, for the relief and improvement of any unfortunate portion of its inhabitants, and should uncontrollable circumstances, or the public good, forbid their elevation on the soil of such nation, to assist them in removing to a land (if such can be found) where they may enjoy the means of improvement, without restraint in their use, or limit to their advantage? And could the character of nations, civilized and christian, be more ennobled than by the adoption of measures, separately or in concert, for the instruction and reformation of the uncivilized and unchristian? Glory, will all after ages award to that nation, which, on those virtues only, that exalt individual man,

shall build its national character. And such nation, animated by those moral principles that adorn and enrich our nature, must feel itself to be but an individual in the great brotherhood of nations, must recognize and acknowledge in each member of this fraternity, a child of the same Almighty and beneficent Parent, who requires the strong to support the weak; the enlightened to inform the ignorant; the prosperous to relieve the distressed; and each to embrace the common interests of all, within the wide circuit of its sympathies and charities. The triumphs of such a nation will not be over justice and mercy; over withered hopes and broken hearts; but over the ignorance that darkens, and the vice that degrades our species; they will be sounded forth, not in the trumpet notes of war, but celebrated in processions and songs of peace. Such triumphs are the people of the United States now invited to achieve. To them, especially, are the interests of the African race by Providence entrusted, and a thousand voices plead, that the high and solemn duty resulting therefrom, be faithfully and fully discharged.

In conclusion, the Managers would remind the General Meeting, that Liberia, unlike most other colonies, has been founded, not to extend the power or enrich the commerce of our country, not to bind in vassalage those who resort to it, or reduce to deeper than their present degradation the uncivilized of Africa, but to stand, within the precincts of Barbarism, a citadel of Freedom, Knowledge, and Christianity; to bring a rude, deeply injured, and miserable people under the dominion of equal laws and a pure religion, and thus enable them to appreciate the dignity and add to the honours of Humanity.

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*American Colonization Society in account current with Richard Smith, Treasurer.*

*DR.*

To transportation of emigrants; supplies for them while preparing for embarkation, during the voyage, and after their arrival in the Colony; and articles purchased for Colony,	\$36,892 07
salaries of Colonial Agent and Physicians,	2,435 13
salaries of minor officers in the Colony, ....	2,347 03
salaries of Agents in the United States, of Secretary and Clerk, and various contingent expenses, .....	5,386 37
cash paid for printing, including Report and 50,000 copies of an Address, ... ..	3,268 13
subscriptions to Repository, paid J. C. Dunn	38 17
expenses of collecting emigrants, . . . . .	786 41
schooner Margaret Mercer, ....	155 20
money refunded, .....	213 79
loss on uncurrent money, .....	16 87
interest on loans, .....	16
support and tuition of four young men of colour, now in a course of education to become Physicians in Liberia, .....	981 05
in aid of James Brown, preparing to become a Druggist in the Colony, .....	108
balance, .....	1,048 83
	<u>\$53,693 05</u>

*CR.*

By balance on hand, .....	\$11,090 15
donations from individuals, .....	1,518 05
contributions from Auxiliary Societies, ....	7,838 67
collections of Agents, .....	3,407 14
4th of July collections, ... ..	11,234 27
life member subscriptions, .....	2,676 24
subscriptions on Gerrit Smith's plan, .....	3,526 07
annual subscriptions, .....	119
subscriptions to African Repository, ... ..	77
Liberia Herald, .....	22
money refunded to the Society, .....	41 14
legacies, ... ..	2,292 31
collections in Great Britain, .....	2,429 19
money received on acc't. of Educ'n. Society,	61 29
discount on drafts, for ready payment, .....	4
loans, .....	2,176 53
money disbursed in expedition per Lafayette, by the Managers of the Maryland Fund, ....	5,180
	<u>\$53,693 05</u>
By balance as per contra, .....	<u>\$1,048 83</u>

E. E.

RICHARD SMITH,  
*Treasurer American Colonization Society.*

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1833.

## REVIEW.

*Journal of an Expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a voyage down that River to its termination.* By RICHARD & JOHN LANDER. 2 vols. pp. 384, 337. New York, 1832.

(Concluded.)

We concluded our last notice of this work with some account of the departure of our Travellers from Boossa, from the kind old chief of which they had received many friendly attentions.

They made some stay at Potashie, a large, rich and unspeakably beautiful Island in the Niger, about 50 miles south of Boossa. Opposite to this, is another Island, called Teah. The chiefs of both Islands (the people of which are industrious, and have abundance) were hospitable and obliging. Here messengers arrived from the King of Wowow, expressing great dissatisfaction, that he had not received a visit from the Landers. One of them visited him, and obtained assurance that a canoe suitable for a voyage down the Niger would be furnished at Lever, a town about 20 miles from Potashie. Seven weeks had now been consumed in fruitless attempts to obtain a canoe, either from the King of Boossa or Wowow. The chief of Potashie, however, furnished the Travellers with two canoes, in which they were enabled to reach Lever, where they found to their great mortification, that no provision had been made by the King of Wowow for their further conveyance. They ascertained that in fact Lever was not under the dominion of the chief of Wowow.—Possession was taken, however, (partly of the authority of the chief of Lever, who seems to have felt for the necessities of our Travellers, though stimulated perhaps by hopes of remuneration) of the canoes supplied by the chief of Feah, and in those our Travellers pursued their voyage.

In pursuing their course down the Niger, the Landers passed many large towns and cities; at some of which, they were detained for several days. Rabba and Zagozhi, are at no great distance below Lever, situated opposite to each other on the two banks of the Niger, inhabited principally by Felatahs, who appear to be active and industrious, and to have very considerable knowledge of the useful arts. They manufacture cloth of cotton and silk, make wooden bowls and dishes, mats of various pat-

terns, shoes, cotton dresses and caps, and the like; and also work with ingenuity in brass and iron. The course of the Niger from these places, for 120 miles, is nearly due east. Egga, still nearer the ocean, is represented as of prodigious extent, and having an immense population. It is situated on low ground, but the soil is fertile, and provisions cheap. The most alarming accounts were given to our Travellers at Kacunda, (a little distance from Egga,) of the character of the tribes inhabiting the countries further down on the river. They resolved, therefore, to pursue their way in the night, as far as possible: and from a threatened attack from the natives the next day, were convinced that the dangers to which they were exposing themselves had not been exaggerated.

Near Keiree, our Travellers were robbed of nearly every article, and made captive by a company of the Eboes, who had visited that place in their war canoes. The Keirees espoused the cause of the injured; but as the King of Keiree was absent, it was resolved, to send the Landers and their party to Obie the King of the Eboes, that he might decide on their case. Eboe is seventy miles below Keiree. Here, after much vexation and delay, King Boy, a son-in-law of Obie, agreed to convey the Landers to an English vessel lying in the mouth of Brass river, for the value of 20 slaves and of 15 casks of palm oil. After many anxieties and perplexities, the Landers found themselves on board the English Brig Thomas, Captain Lake, but the Captain refused to pay the price stipulated, although it has since been remitted by the English Government.

It is melancholy to reflect that the natives who have intercourse with Europeans on the coast, are much more depraved than those of the interior. The slave trade has destroyed all that is kind and honourable in our nature. But from the discovery of the course and termination of the Niger, great and beneficial results are to be expected. We anxiously wait to learn the fate of the expedition now ascending that mighty river.—Christianity with its unspeakable and imperishable blessings, will, we hope, soon be introduced among the immense and comparatively simple and amiable population of central Africa.—Who will not pray—who will not labor for this?



## LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

LIBERIA, December 31, 1832.

DEAR SIR: In my last, per Brig Liberia, I mentioned that it was my intention shortly to locate a number of settlers at Grand Bassa; I now have the satisfaction to inform you that the settlement is in full and complete operation.

On the 18th ulto. 38 emigrants, under the charge of Mr. Wm. L. Weaver the superintendant, embarked on board the Colonial Schooner, and proceeded for Grand Bassa; Mr. A. D. Williams the Vice-Agent, accompanied them for the purpose of perfecting with the neighbouring chiefs such arrangements as would secure to them the undisturbed possession of their newly acquired territory. They reached the place of destination on the afternoon of the 19th ulto. and were received in the most cordial manner by the chiefs and people, who afforded every assistance in landing their effects, building houses and constructing a barricade; this last, is now finished, and the guns mounted, so that we may bid defiance to any force the natives can bring against us; there is no reason, however, to apprehend that there will be any disturbance on their part; on the contrary, they seem to be disposed to avoid causes of unfriendly collision, and regard our settling among them as a favour bestowed upon their country;—indeed, so favourable is the impression produced by our good faith and promptitude in complying with our contracts, that the chiefs on the farther side of the St. John's river, and the King at Young Sesters have offered me the choice of any portion of their territory, should I wish to establish settlements at either place. It is my intention to visit them in three or four days, when I can make such arrangements as I conceive most for our interests.—The natives at Grand Bassa, are very anxious that a school should be established among them; this shall be done as soon as it can conveniently be effected. Mr. Williams informed me he performed divine service while there several times, and found among the natives (most of whom can speak English) a numerous and attentive congregation; and from all he saw, was convinced that they were more capable of civilization and more desirous of improvement than any tribes in our immediate vicinity. The Grand Bassa settlement has become quite popular in the Colony. Those who have visited it, have brought back such flattering accounts of the fertility of the country, the advantages

of location, and the facilities of procuring a comfortable subsistence, that many are anxious to emigrate.

The health of the Colony continues good, and the emigrants per Brig American have all gone through the process of acclimation, with but the loss of four persons; and three of these only from fever. Enclosed you have the report of Dr. Hall, who had the medical superintendence of nearly the whole of this expedition. As only five out of one hundred and twenty-eight were then sent to Caldwell, the remaining 123 being retained here in consequence of there being no room for their accommodation at the former place, Dr. Hall is certainly entitled to the favourable consideration of the Board for his indefatigable exertions and judicious course pursued in the medical treatment of those confided to his care;—notwithstanding the physical disabilities he labours under from the rheumatic affection of his knees, by his skill and attention he has acquired the confidence and regard of the inhabitants, who would be very reluctant to part with him.

In a former communication, I have pointed out the necessity of our being regularly supplied with a proper assortment of articles suited to this market; and had this been done, one third of the present amount would have sufficed;—and the necessity of drawing on your treasury to such a ruinous extent have been avoided; at present, we are destitute of either provisions or trade goods,\* and have to purchase them at enormous advances as our necessities require. I therefore do most earnestly urge it upon you to send out as early as possible, an assortment of goods predicated upon the list handed you by Mr. Prout; the tide is now at flood, and if we but seize the favourable opportunity, we cannot fail of arriving at the haven of our wishes, and obtaining the patronage of both the General and State Governments, and the world will be convinced of the grandeur and practicability of our scheme, and our enemies will be compelled to admit that they and not we—are in error. You know not the sleepless nights, the fatigue and anxiety I undergo, or you would, I am sure, use every exertion to second my feeble efforts.

Our schools are in a more prosperous condition than ever; and should time permit, you will receive with this, the reports for the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the present year; but should you not receive them with this, they will be forwarded as soon as I re-

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\* A large supply was sent out in the *Hercules*.—Ed.

turn from Grand Bassa and Young Sesters, whither I shall proceed in about two or three days; when I return, you shall also receive a full account of our new settlement, and our prospects in that quarter. While on this subject, I would suggest the propriety of giving a name to our new settlement.

There is every prospect that rice will be scarce on the coast this season, as it is now wanted in Sierra Leone; and the famine at the Cape de Verd Islands will induce traders to purchase all they can obtain for the purpose of transporting thither.

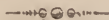
The bustle of preparation for my intended visit to leeward, occupies every moment of my time;—I am now busy in sending down the families of those who are already at Grand Bassa, so that I must, of necessity, be brief; but after my return you may expect something more particular.—Capt. Abels, to whom this is entrusted, will doubtless be able to give you much information.

Very respectfully, and with great esteem,

Your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, JR.

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY.



#### MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.

We regret that Mr. Clay's Bill appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands for five years among the several States, which passed both Houses of Congress by large majorities, and which would have enabled States interested in the subject to prosecute the work of African Colonization with great energy and on a large scale, did not receive the sanction of the President of the United States, and of course has not become a Law.



#### EXPEDITION FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We learn by a letter from Frankfort, that from 80 to 90 emigrants will be prepared to leave Louisville on the 20th of March, for New Orleans, there to embark for Liberia. We also observe a notice, in the *Maryville* (Tenn.) *Intelligencer*, of the 26th of February, of the passage through that place, of twelve coloured persons, on their way to Nashville, to proceed thence to join the same expedition. Ten of these—viz. eight children, with their mother and grandmother, were the property of George Ewing, Esq. One of the men, the father of the eight children, belonged to Dr. Alexander McGehee, and the other to Robert Caldwell, Esq. near Maryville. They were liberated for the express purpose of removing to Liberia. Emigrants for this expedition, may be sent to the care of J. G. Birney, Esq., Robert M'Nair, Esq., or to A. G. Maybin, Esq. New Orleans.



**COLONIZATION.**—The Richmond Whig gives the following abstract of the Act recently passed by the Legislature of Virginia and become a law, making appropriations for the removal of free people of colour.

It appropriates the sum of eighteen thousand dollars annually for five years, to remove persons of colour who are now free, and born and residing within the State, or their descendants, and who are willing to emigrate, to be selected from the different counties and corporations of the commonwealth, in proportion to the amount of revenue paid into the public treasury by such county or corporation; and in case there be not sufficient in such counties willing to emigrate, then the balance of the appropriation unexpended may be equitably applied to the removal of free persons of colour from other counties, &c.; appoints the governor, lieutenant governor, and first and second auditors, a board of commissioners to carry the act into effect. The appropriation to be paid to the American Colonization Society, upon proof of the actual transportation to the colony at Liberia from this State, of such free persons of colour, provided not more than thirty dollars shall be allowed for transporting each person above the age of ten years, and not more than twenty dollars for each person under that age. The commissioners to make an annual report of their proceedings to the general assembly.



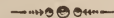
### PROPOSED MISSION TO WESTERN AFRICA:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, propose soon to establish a mission either in the vicinity of the Colony or up the Niger, or if possible, in both places. The field for christian effort in Africa is as wide and promising, as it is uncultivated. We hope at no distant day to hear of changes among her injured and degraded population, as great and benign as have been wrought among the Islanders of the Pacific ocean.



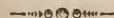
### PECUNIARY WANTS OF THE SOCIETY.

These were never more pressing than at this moment. In conveying nearly 800 emigrants to Liberia during the last year, the Board not only exhausted their resources in hand, but incurred responsibilities which are yet to be discharged. They hope that all Auxiliary Societies, and all their friends will feel that their renewed and energetic exertions are indispensable to secure the further prosecution of the great work of the Society.—The Board will not permit itself to doubt that means will be furnished adequate to the demands of the crisis.



### EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

The Auxiliary State Colonization Society of Massachusetts, have appropriated \$600 for the support; during a year, of two coloured teachers in the Colony. Also \$400 for the erection of a suitable building for the school, which they propose to establish with the name of the Massachusetts Free School in Liberia.



### MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

It was our duty some months ago, to record the liberal bequest amounting to \$10,000, of the late Judge Workman, of New Orleans, to the Society. We have now to mention a bequest of W. H. Ireland, Esq. late of the same city, which it is hoped, may, should the property in which it is invested, be well sold, amount

to a sum about equal to the legacy of Judge Workman. Mr. Ireland was a most respectable citizen of New Orleans, who by industry and economy for several years, had acquired a large property. He fell a victim to the cholera during the last summer. Most of his slaves were liberated by his will, on condition that they should emigrate to Liberia.

*To the Editor of the Repository.*

NEW YORK, February 27, 1833.

SIR,—I have this moment observed in the list of Contributions to the funds of the American Colonization Society, contained in the January number of your excellent Journal, an entry that may be liable to misconstruction. In the account of Donations received by Moses Allen, Esq. the Treasurer of our city Society, is an entry in the following words, without explanation. "Deduct paid to W. L. Stone — \$30". The enemies of the great cause of philanthropy in which you are engaged, and which it is my happiness to assist as far as lies in my power, may suppose that this amount of "thirty dollars", has been paid to me for services rendered. The facts in the case, as you will recollect, and as will appear from documents, are these:—A very respectable family of blacks arrived in this city, in November, from the county of Onondaga, on their way to Liberia. There were seven persons in all, and they arrived here under circumstances of great destitution—even in respect to personal apparel. A remittance of thirty-one or thirty-two dollars was received by me, from some friends at Syracuse, to be appropriated towards their expenses. This sum, however, did not cover their passages hither, and the incidental expenses incurred in this city, for their sustenance until the sailing of the packet for Norfolk, where they were to join the expedition which soon afterwards sailed for Liberia. In regard to their personal wants of clothing, &c. I did not draw upon the Treasury, but went out personally, and obtained by solicitation, clothing, or cloths of different kinds, wherewith to make it, not only sufficient for their immediate wants, but enough to supply the whole of them one year after their arrival in Africa. Of the thirty dollars which I drew from the Treasury, twenty-five were paid for their passages to Norfolk, and the remaining five were appropriated to the purchase of shoes and stockings.

I am, very truly, &c.

WM. L. STONE.

*From the Baltimore American.*

The expedition which lately sailed from this port, for Liberia, with emigrants, has attracted my attention, both on account of colonization in Africa, now in successful progress, and the character of the coloured people who composed the company that embarked in the Ship Lafayette. Satisfied, as I am, of the great, the almost incalculable advantage that will be derived by those who avail themselves of the means of transportation now offered them, I was gratified to find men of merit and intelligence embarking to reap the fruition of a plan of benevolence, where worth—not colour, will determine their rank and standing in Society. Among them was a coloured man, in spite of prejudice, I will say gentleman, returning from a visit of a few months to the United States—I mean Jacob W. Prout, formerly of Baltimore, but for the last eight or ten years a citizen of Liberia.—He affords a happy instance of the effect of freedom on a sound mind. While he fully sustained the character belonging to him as a citizen of a free State, he was unassuming in his intercourse with the white, and attentive and courteous to the coloured people, with whom he freely associated;—and thus by a demeanour unpretending and modest, he conciliated the good will, and has carried with him the good wishes of both. I view him as afford-

ing a demonstration of the fact heretofore questioned, and said to exist only in the excited imaginations of Enthusiasts; that freedom confers elevation of character without reference to colour.



### CONCLUSION.

The Editor of this Journal, at the close of the eighth year, from its origin, would offer devout thanks to the Almighty, by whose sustaining hand he is enabled to write the last sentences for this volume. If amid numerous and weighty duties, the time and thought which he has been able to give to this work, have been insufficient to satisfy some of its patrons, he would only say none have been more dissatisfied than himself. While, however, he is sensible that the Repository might have been conducted with greater ability, it is due to the Society of which he is the Secretary, and to himself, to say, that the opinions expressed in the editorial department of this work, have not been hastily or carelessly presented to the public, but cautiously, deliberately, and as the results of much reflection upon the principles and measures of the American Colonization Society, and the course which should be pursued by all the virtuous of our country for the benefit of our coloured population. He is more and more convinced, that *union in principle and action* among all the friends of Humanity in this land, on this subject, is important, if not indispensable to the accomplishment of any great purposes of good. If discord and contention among the intelligent and religious, are to be deprecated in regard to any cause, they are especially to be deprecated in regard to a cause wherein are involved so many relations, difficulties, interests, and considerations of a moral, domestic, political and philanthropic character. If some common ground can be selected upon which all good men can stand and act together—if uniting upon it, they feel they are working effectually for the cause of humanity and of God—if they perceive that upon this ground measures may be prosecuted large and full of promise for the African race—measures capable of indefinite extension—and which are likely to be immensely extended—let all unite on this common ground, whatever they may deem to be their duty in their own individual spheres of action.

On such ground, we are persuaded, stands the American Colonization Society: and around it, we trust, soon to see gather in strength and harmony, all the wise, patriotic and religious of our country.

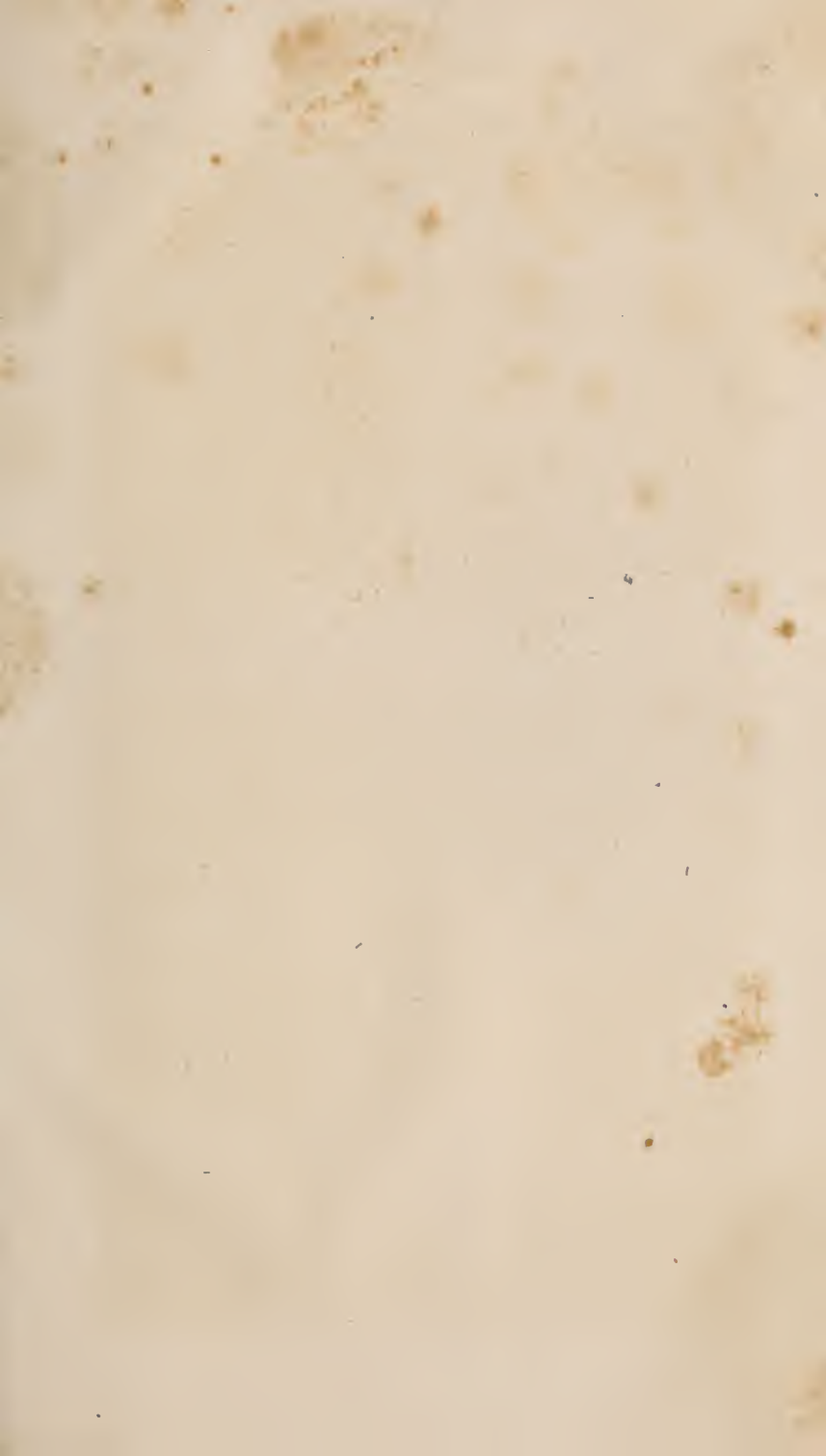


ERRATA.—The Rev. David Macdill requests us to state, that, of the \$60 acknowledged in the January number, page 359, as collections by him, William Caldwell, Senr. of Butler county, Ohio, contributed \$40.

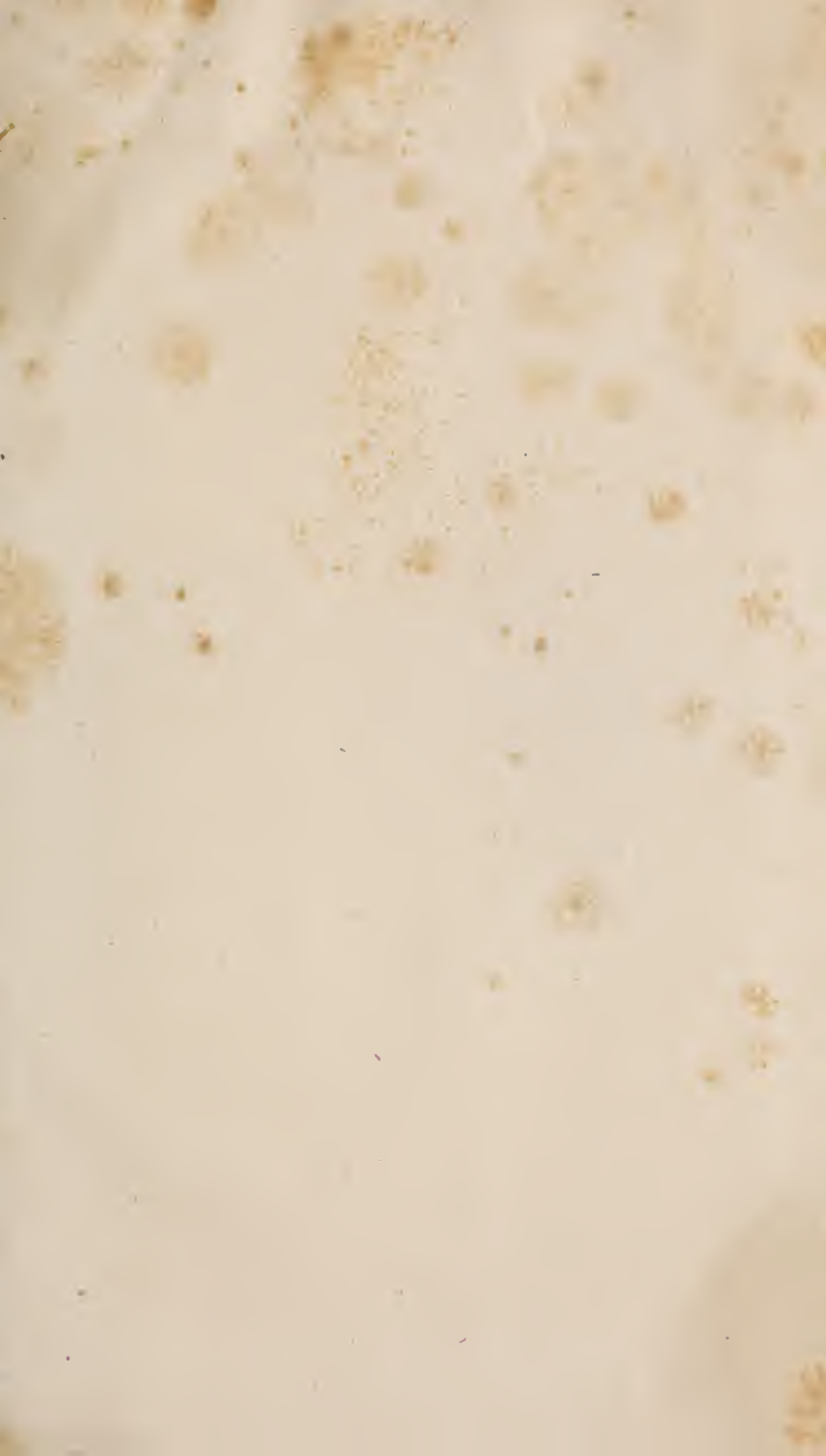
Page 351, line 6, instead of "Roman Catholic Congregation," read *Catholic Congregational Church*.

In some copies of the January number, page 343, 1st line of the 4th paragraph, instead of "about 100 emigrants," read *with 127 emigrants*:—and 2d line, instead of "27 are slaves," read *about one hundred are slaves, &c.*









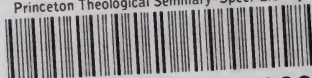


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